

to the camp site, in preference to bringing them to the city and sending them two miles back to the camp. The troops for the St. Louis, however, will be brought directly to the city and put on board the ship, in order that they may get away to-morrow evening, if possible.

The Yosemite and the nine colliers originally intended for the Eastern Squadron are still at Old Point, and there now seems to be no doubt that they will sail for Porto Rico with the expedition to leave on Tuesday. The glacier will also go with the transports. The expected arrival of the soldiers to-morrow is anticipated by the citizens with no small degree of pleasure. The women of the city will prepare sandwiches and will have ready lemonade and ice-water. It is understood that the officer in charge of the camp will not permit the men to overrun the city while they are here. The larks of the Michigan and Massachusetts regiments when passing through to Santiago several weeks ago will be prevented, if possible.

MOVING FROM CHICKAMAUGA.

GENERAL BROOKE AND HIS STAFF UNDER WAY—WHOLE FIRST CORPS EXPECTED TO GO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Chattanooga, Tenn., July 23.—General Brooke and his staff left Camp Thomas at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon for Newport News, and the command of the forces at Chickamauga was turned over to Major-General J. F. Wade. The following composed the party of General Brooke: General Sheridan, chief of staff; Major Dean, acting aid; Lieutenant McKenna, aid; Lieutenant Castle, acting aid; Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, adjutant-general; Lieutenant Vrooms, inspector-general; Lieutenant Goethals, engineer officer; Lieutenant-Colonel Huldick, chief surgeon; Lieutenant-Colonel Rockwell, chief ordnance officer; Lieutenant-Colonel Sharp, chief commissary; Lieutenant-Colonel Carson, chief quartermaster; Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, judge-advocate; Lieutenant-Colonel Glassford, chief signal officer; Captain Williamson, assistant quartermaster; Captain Campbell, assistant quartermaster; and Major Mason, medical inspector.

General Brooke and his staff boarded a special train at Battledore Station. The train consisted of one private car, two Pullman cars and one baggage car. General Brooke was accompanied by his guard to Newport News.

At 9:45 o'clock Company F, 8th United States Infantry, left camp in heavy marching order for Rossville, and later it was followed by Troop H, 6th United States Cavalry. These two commands boarded cars at Rossville and followed General Brooke's train. The guard is in charge of Captain W. L. Pletcher, of Company F, 8th United States Infantry, and Lieutenants Ryan and Holbert, of the 6th United States Cavalry. They will constitute General Brooke's headquarters guard in Porto Rico.

The Signal Corps broke camp last night after dark and proceeded to Rossville, where the night was spent under shelter tents. This morning early it boarded cars and was off. Following the Signal Corps came the reserve ambulance and hospital companies, in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Huldick, which left Camp Thomas at 6:30 o'clock this morning. There were many wagons and ambulances and much other freight to handle, and it was not all loaded until late in the afternoon.

To-morrow morning the following commands will go out, taking cars at Rossville: Battery B, Pennsylvania Artillery; Battery A, Illinois Artillery; Battery A, Missouri Artillery, and 27th Indiana Battery.

In answer to a question as to whether or not any more regiments had been received, placed in der orders to go, General Sheridan, chief of staff, said that there had not been any moved except those that left yesterday.

WHAT GENERAL BROOKE SAYS.

"Will the whole of the First Corps, as it is now constituted, be ordered to the front?" was asked.

"Yes, I think it will go to the front," replied the General.

"As a whole, with one order, or will the orders come at different dates?" was asked.

"To this the General leaned his head forward confidentially and said, 'The First Corps will go out on one order.'"

According to this the next troops to go will be the 1st and 34 Kentucky and the 5th Illinois. This will complete the regiments of the First Division, First Army Corps.

The command of the First Army Corps now remaining here are as follows: First Division—Third Brigade, 1st and 3d Kentucky and 5th Illinois. Second Division—First Brigade, 16th Indiana, 1st Michigan and 1st West Virginia. Second Brigade, 6th Ohio, 15th Indiana and 2d Ohio. Third Brigade, 14th Minnesota, 1st Pennsylvania and 1st Georgia. Third Division—First Brigade, 1st Carolina, 12th Minnesota and 5th Pennsylvania. Second Brigade, 1st New York, 12th New York and 21st Kansas. Third Brigade, 1st New-Hampshire, 2d Missouri and 9th Pennsylvania.

The Third Brigade is the only one left in the First Division. The General Frederick D. Grant's new brigade, General Grant is now sure to be pushed into the front of the battle, and he will be the next General to leave. With one order, the whole of the First Corps will be entirely equipped. In cases where anything is lacking it is only of a minor nature, and will not hinder the regiment going forward on the expedition to Porto Rico.

As each brigade consists of about four thousand men, and as there are seven brigades to go out, this will cause a removal from Chickamauga of twenty-eight thousand men in addition to the twenty thousand who are already on board. The removal of more than one hundred and fifty cars of all kinds for each brigade, or ten hundred and fifty cars for the seven brigades. To move one brigade a day is a big job, and unless the troops embark at both Rossville and Ringgold no more than this number can be handled daily. Then it will require at least a day between to collect cars, and it will take two weeks at the least to move the seven brigades.

FIVE TRANSPORTS LEAVE TAMPA.

Washington, July 23.—The War Department to-night received the following:

Tampa, Fla., July 23.

Adjutant-General, Washington.

The transports Arkadia, Whitney, Miller, Flotilla and Cherokee, with General Schwan's headquarters, sailed between 10 and 12:30 to go, with two light batteries, 7th Artillery, one troop 2d Cavalry, two companies 11th Infantry, full regiment 19th Infantry and two sections of the general pack train. The Mohawk, which can easily overtake these boats, cannot sail before 10 o'clock to-morrow. It will carry ten companies of the 11th Infantry, about six hundred pack animals, the brigade ambulance train and Red Cross ambulances.

JOHN L. RODGERS, Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Senior Officer, Port Tampa.

SPANIARDS PREPARING TO FIGHT.

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, July 23.—The Spaniards at San Juan de Porto Rico are making extensive preparations to resist an attack by the United States warships which are understood to be conveying the army of invasion commanded by General Miles.

THE MANGROVE TAKES A SLOOP.

Key West, Fla., July 23.—On Thursday last the Mangrove captured the Spanish sloop Aguila off Boca de Sagua, fifteen miles from Cruz del Padre. The sloop carried a crew of four men, who, at sight of the approaching gunboat, leaped on shore and swam to the shore. The Aguila's cargo consisted of dyes, a small lot of food supplies and \$25 in Spanish silver. She will be brought here by the Uncas to-morrow.

Are You Tired?

When you rise in the morning, and you feel that you can hardly drag yourself through the day? This is bad, but there is a cure for it. Hood's Sarsaparilla will help you. By making your blood rich, pure and nourishing it will impart life, strength and elasticity to your whole physical system. Sleep will become sound and refreshing, appetite will improve, and warm healthy blood will make your cheeks rosy and your skin clear and fair.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion. 25 cents.

WAITING AT SANTIAGO.

SOME EFFECTS OF THE SIEGE.

FLIGHT OF THE REFUGEES FROM THE CITY—SUFFERINGS OF THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

El Caney, near Santiago de Cuba, July 7.—The many-sidedness of war continues to impress itself on the attention as the armistice continues. To-day comes the announcement that Santiago shall have forty-eight hours in which to surrender. Meantime, as far as actual fighting is concerned affairs are at a standstill. The war goes on, however, as actively as ever in certain other lines.

All of yesterday and most of to-day the Americans have been busy building platforms for their mortars. Then the light batteries had to be put in advantageous places, a labor involving tremendous climbs by the big horses drawing them, and a deal of urging and driving on the part of the men.

For six days and nights the soldiers have been digging trenches. To the rear, a Michigan regiment and one battalion of the 71st New York have been widening and improving the road, tolling in the blistering sun. Wagon teams and long lines of pack mules, starting before day-break, have kept at their task until late at night, carrying ammunition and food from Siboney, on the coast, to the camp on the hills overlooking Santiago—a thirteen or fourteen-mile trip, and such miles!

All of last night one or two regiments were playing scythe and axe, clearing a ten-acre field in front of the American rifle-pits to get what their side has been accustomed to—an open battlefield.

In the hospitals the surgeons have got over their first great rush, but the stewards and nurses find lots to do with the wounded and with the medical cases that are growing more and more numerous in the field and division stations and the main establishment at Siboney.

One is tempted to calculate whether the invasion of Cuba has not already involved enough money, engineering and labor to provide New-York with a complete system of underground rapid transit.

SUFFERINGS OF THE REFUGEES.

Yet another aspect of war shows itself to-day. That is the share of its sufferings that fall to women and children and old men. Formal notice of the sending out of the non-combatants. Some of these heard of the non-combatants. Some of these heard of the non-combatants. Some of these heard of the non-combatants.

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due to the flight from Santiago were far more impressive than in the village itself. The highway north from Santiago is broad and good. From El Caney to the headquarters is six miles, and the road is horrible in stretches. The seven or eight miles from headquarters into Siboney are not quite as hard to cover.

In a walk this morning from the Guama River, near which are the Fifth Army Corps headquarters, to El Caney, hundreds of the people who had left Santiago were encountered. They came in families and in parties of twenty to fifty. Scidom was there a clear space between the groups of more than one hundred or two hundred yards. Men were few, except the aged. All who were strong enough to do so bore bundles or household articles. Some of the children had brought their toys. One old woman had a green parrot perched on her shoulder. Negroes were in the majority. Some of the kindly old gray-haired men would have made excellent "Uncle Toms."

SOME WOMEN WORE JEWELS.

Just at the Guama River was a party of well-to-do people who had halted to rest. It was not yet 8 o'clock, so they must have made an early start from El Caney. The women were well dressed and wore jewels. One of them, wrinkled with age, sat astride a horse in front of a man. Her eyes stared in blind vacancy. A second horse was overloaded with goods, wrapped in bed linen. The road runs along the river for a mile, and is deeply shaded. Although there has been only one shower, and that a slight one, for three days, the way is deep in mud—literally more than ankle-deep.

The marching thousands have sought to make a footpath along the side of the wagon-way. This sometimes runs precariously along the slanting side of the road; its slipperiness causes the unwary to fall. In places it runs on the top of the bank, through leaning cactus and thorn trees. If you feel yourself falling and grasp at the underbrush, like as not your hands are cruelly pricked. For two or three miles further the road is nearly but not quite so bad.

WIFE SHOULDERS THE GUN.

It was along this way that the weary women and children came, staggering and slipping under their burdens. One of the few men was a Cuban soldier. He carried a baby and a bundle; his wife shouldered his rifle. Nearly all the women wore white gowns, often of the pattern known in the United States as "Mother Hubbard" wrappers. The skirts were stiff with mud to the knee. In spite of efforts to raise them. Under the load of a baby and a parcel of garments the dress could not always be looked after. Many were barefooted, carrying shoes and stockings in hand to save them from the sticky mud.

It was curious to see the little evidences of feminine nature that occasionally cropped out. A few women were plainly powdered. One or two, seeing a stranger, struck up a mining gait that had doubtless been effective in Santiago, but was ghastly in the surroundings. Some trailed their skirts in the mud in modesty until they passed. At the fords all waited, the adults carrying the children. Some of these toys were crying with fatigue and hunger. Others danced merrily along as if they were in a May party.

The progress of some of the aged was snail-like. It must have taken over an hour to go a mile. Apparently every step was a great effort.

ANTI-SPANISH SYMPATHIES.

The men who were spoken to said there was great distress in Santiago. A German steamer managed to land 8,000 bags of rice, and this was the main food. It may have been because of the knowledge of being within the American lines and the hope of getting American food, but the refugees seemed to be chiefly of anti-Spanish sympathies. Many greeted the soldiers with "good morning" or "good night," one said, "Americanos much good." Apparently the Spanish soldiers had not endeared themselves to the populace. One little girl, seeing an American coming along, shrunk to her mother's side and asked, looking at the stranger: "Español?"

He answered "Americano," and her mother assured her he was not a Spaniard. She smiled in a pained fashion, as if she knew that the Americans were friends.

From the procession came many requests for food and water. One man said: "Me four peckaninny. No eat two days."

One woman, who had five rings on her left hand, offered one for food. A few of the aristocracy rode in rude wagons, and brought chickens with them. One family drove some goats, a child carrying a kid that was no bigger than a cat. Many carried parcels of mangoes. Some had slept by the roadside in the dew, which is as heavy as a rain. It was a procession that strikingly told one chapter of the history of a war.

CAVALRY ORDERED TO PORTO RICO.

Camp Alger, Va., July 23.—An order was received at Camp Alger to-day directing that the five troops of cavalry stationed at General Graham's command proceed to Porto Rico as rapidly as possible. These troops are A and C, New-York Volunteers, and A, B and C, Pennsylvania Volunteers. The order directs that they proceed to Newport News for embarkation, and if transportation will permit will go with Hain's brigade. The command will take their horses and be fully equipped. Thirty days' rations for the men and ten days' forage for the horses and five hundred rounds of ammunition for each man will be taken. If impracticable to go with General Hain's troops, the command will go into camp on arrival at Newport News and will report the fact to headquarters. There are 530 men in all in these troops. The order was unexpected, but it took the men only one hour to get ready to move. It is expected that the troops will reach Newport News about noon to-morrow. Captain C. S. W. Jones, of Sheridan Troop, who was yesterday commissioned major, probably will assume command of the detachment.

LOOKING FOR SHAFER'S REPORTS.

Washington, July 23.—The War Department is now, while keeping a close eye upon General Miles's expedition, looking for detailed mail reports from General Shafter telling of the engagement preceding and leading up to the surrender of Santiago. It was reported to-day that Colonel J. A. Astor, of General Shafter's staff, was due in Washington, bringing with him the full captivities slain by the commissioners, and it was expected that General Shafter's preceding reports would accompany them. However, up to the close of office hours, which today, to the relief of the hard-worked clerks, was 3 o'clock, for the first time in many months, the officer did not appear, and the Department does not know where he is.

REPORTS FROM SAMPSON.

Washington, July 23.—Some official papers have come from Sampson, but, to the great disappointment of the Navy Department, the reports closed on the day before the famous naval battle. Some points of interest contained in them will be given to the public in the course of a day or two, but they will relate only to the several fights between the squadron and the shore batteries.

THE RIO JANEIRO SAILS.

San Francisco, July 23.—The transport Rio Janeiro, bearing two battalions of South Dakota volunteers, recruits for the Utah light artillery, and a detachment of the Signal Corps, sailed to-day for Manila. The expedition is under the command of Brigadier-General H. G. Otis, who has said that he will make all possible speed to join the American forces in the Philippines. The Rio Janeiro will stop at Honolulu to take on fresh supplies and refill her coal bunkers.

ARRIVAL OF THE RELIEF.

SHE BRINGS ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE WOUNDED MEN FROM CUBA.

HAS CARED FOR TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE SUFFERERS SINCE SHE LEFT HERE—DR. DOTY PLEASSED WITH HER CONDUCT.

The United States Army hospital ship Relief arrived here yesterday from Santiago with 125 wounded soldiers on board. It was three weeks ago yesterday that she left this port for Cuba, having on board an efficient staff of surgeons in charge of Major Torney, of the United States Army, and a corps of trained nurses. The ship was equipped with all the modern surgical appliances, and was expected to do good service in aiding and comforting the sick and wounded. Her return to this port, after having taken care of 255 soldiers during her first three weeks in commission, shows that she was well named. She is still held in quarantine, and will not be released until late to-day. This is not because she is in the condition of the Seneca, as all on board are free from fever and have no complaints to make as to the food or care, but because the Health Officer of the Port, Dr. Doty, felt that as she had not been five days out of a Cuban port, it would be safer to hold her until that time had expired as a precaution against yellow fever developing among the men.

Thirteen of the men originally taken on board the Relief died, and all save two of these were buried at Siboney. The two—Privates Hamilton and Burgess—died and were buried at sea. Of the 125 still on the vessel all are doing well. There are only five who are dangerously wounded, and only one of these whose case is considered hopeless. He is Private Robertson (colored), of the 10th United States Cavalry, who was wounded in the fight at San Juan. The Relief had on board during her stay at Santiago all told 285 men, many of whom were transferred to the Seneca, the Hudson and the Solace before the Relief sailed for this port. She left Siboney on July 20, making the passage in the quick time of three days and twenty-one hours. She encountered only fine weather throughout her entire trip. When she reached Quarantine Dr. Doty, in the Health Officer's boat, went alongside of her and received the report from Major Torney stating that none of the men were suffering from fever.

DR. DOTY PLEASSED.

The Relief is a relief indeed after viewing the condition of the Seneca, the transport preceding her. Her quarters have already been fully described. The ship is divided into five wards, each and each accommodates about thirty or thirty-five patients, each patient with a separate bed. Dr. Doty was delighted with the condition of the ship and the patients.

"Plenty of everything," he said, "clean linen, clean beds, doctors and nurses in attendance, and every comfort that human ingenuity could devise for invalids was found in abundance. Surgeon-General Sternberg is to be complimented on his work in fitting out such a floating hospital. It is easy to see that it was no fault of Dr. Sternberg that we received the Seneca in such a condition. The Relief is certainly a beautiful vessel in all her appointments, and the patients, I am told, have shown great improvement under the care and treatment on board."

While the Relief remains in quarantine no person will be allowed to board her, and none of the officers or crew allowed on shore. What disposition will be made of the wounded men on the vessel could not be learned last night, but it is expected that they will be taken to the various hospitals in this city some time on Monday.

The list of those who died on the Relief, as well as of those who were brought to this port, is as follows:

DIED ON BOARD.

NEARY, William C., first lieutenant, 6th Infantry, July 2.

PRIVATES.

BURGESS, George F., private, Company B, 13th Infantry, July 19.

HARTNETT, John, private, Company C, 6th Infantry, July 19.

HILL, John, private, Company E, 25th Infantry, July 19.

JACOB, Charles A., private, Company E, 25th Infantry, July 19.

JONES, William, private, Company E, 25th Infantry, July 19.

KILLICK, William, private, Company H, 7th Infantry, July 19.

KLINE, John, private, Company E, 25th Infantry, July 19.

KRAUSS, George, private, Company E, 25th Infantry, July 19.

KRAUS, Frank, private, Company E, 25th Infantry, July 19.

LEIGHT, George, private, Company E, 25th Infantry, July 19.

LITTLE, Frederick, private, Company E, 25th Infantry, July 19.

MATTHEWS, George, private, Company E, 25th Infantry, July 19.

MCDONALD, Thomas, private, Company E, 25th Infantry, July 19.

MARSHALL, Lewis, private, Company E, 25th Infantry, July 19.

MATTHEWS, George, private, Company E, 25th Infantry, July 19.

MARVIN, Leo R., private, Company E, 25th Infantry, July 19.

MIDDLETON, Samuel C., private, Company E, 25th Infantry, July 19.

MITCHELL, Harry, private, Company E, 25th Infantry, July 19.

MOLIN, Charles, private, Company E, 25th Infantry, July 19.

MORRIS, John, private, Company E, 25th Infantry, July 19.

PEWELL, James, private, Company E, 25th Infantry, July 19.

PERKINS, Charles W., private, Company E, 25th Infantry, July 19.

PROUD, David F., private, Company E, 25th Infantry, July 19.

RAYMOND, Daniel B., private, Company E, 25th Infantry, July 19.

REYNOLDS, W. W., private, Company E, 25th Infantry, July 19.

ROBERTS, Joseph H., private, Company E, 25th Infantry, July 19.

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